FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1849. [NO. 1675.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
July 2, 1849. 74tf

ASHLAND ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 16th of July, under the care of James C. Davis, A. B., a recent Graduate of the College of New Jersey. The Academy is situated in a fine and healthy region of country, near Randalsville Post Office, Robeson county.

Good Board can be had in the neighborhood at from $5 to $6 per month.

The rates of Tuition per Session are as follows:

Common English branches,	$6 00
Ditto Higher do,	8 00
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	10 00

DUNCAN CURRIE, } Com.
ANGUS McBRYDE, }
June 27, 1849. 74-2w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 27th August 1849, (the fourth Monday,) about 1300 acres of LAND, lying on both sides of the Stage Road, about fifteen miles South of Fayetteville. The place has been long known as Mrs. Nelson's. There is an excellent Mill site and a good Mill and Dam upon the premises. The land lies convenient to Rockfish, is well timbered, and has entirely escaped the rot amongst the pines. There is a comfortable frame building upon the premises, and the location is excellent for a public house. The land under good management will produce well, and there is a large amount of uncleared land, which makes it invaluable to any one in the Turpentine or Timber business. There is no dispute in the title, every incumbrance having been removed, and it is now sold for the purpose of a division amongst the heirs. Terms reasonable and made known at sale. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Nelson on the premises, or in Fayetteville of

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
June 29, 1849. 74ts

At the same time and place will be sold, by order of the Court of Equity of Robeson county, all the interest of Sarah A. E. Nelson in and to the above Lands, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest upon the last instalment from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required from the purchaser.

RICH'D C. RHODES, C. & M. E.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.
Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

Splendid Lotteries,
FOR JULY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL $35,000!
$18,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No 90, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 21, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $35,000, 1 Prize of 18,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,255, 20 Prizes of 1,200, 20 of 600, 20 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

52,000 DOLLARS!
$18,000!! $11,000!

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class G, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 28, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

More Prizes than Blanks!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $52,000, 1 Prize of 18,000, 1 of 11,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,696, 10 Prizes of 1,600, 10 of 1,100, 10 of 500, &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes		$170 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	42 50
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	21 25

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
73-td-pd]

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker,
NEW YORK.

A. B. STITH tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

The sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs and Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

He flatters himself as a purchaser of Goods for the Southern trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconvenience and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in price, and style, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to the Southern Merchant in having a competent agent, whose interest will be to avail himself of every opportunity for his benefit, and who can, through him, keep up his stock, by getting goods as his business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in a heavy stock for the season, and the inconvenience of a large amount of bills falling due at one time. He can also get his goods frequently, and newer and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants and other persons disposed to employ him, will please forward with their orders their references or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be 2½ per cent. He will be in New York by the 1st of August, and the next season until 1st of December, and again on the 1st of February, 1850.—Address before the first of August to A. B. Stith, at Raleigh, and after that time at New York.

REFER TO

His Ex. Charles Manly,	Raleigh.
Wm. Hill, Esq. Sec'y of State,	do.
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State,	do.
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres. Mu. In. Co.	do.
Matthew Shaw, Esq	do.
B. F. Moore, Attor. Gen. N. C.	do.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Halifax, N. C.	
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.	

Raleigh, June 11, 1849. 72-7w

FISH! FISH!

JUST received 10 quarter barrels extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel. E. FULLER.
June 18, 1849. 72-tf

$200 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.
Clinton, June 16, 1849. 72-2m

THE BUFFALO SPRINGS.

THE recent appearance of *Asiatic Cholera* in the principal cities and several of the interior towns in the State of Virginia, together with the general prevalence of the *Cholera Diarrhœa* throughout the country, induces the belief that its ravages will be much more widely extended than in the memorable visitation of 1832. Under the influence of these appalling apprehensions, it is perfectly natural for every individual to look around him for some place of safety during the sojourn of this fearful visiter. The all-absorbing question presents itself to every one: What shall I do, or where shall I go to escape this terrible scourge?

Among the few places of comparative security, I beg leave to call the attention of the public, and particularly of those residing in the Cholera districts, to the **Buffalo Mineral Spring,** situated in the upper end of Mecklenburg County, Va., two miles South of Dan River, and seven West of the town of Clarksville. The *tonic* powers of this water, so potent in imparting tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and its *diuretic* qualities, so efficient in purifying and cleansing the blood, can hardly fail to brace up and fortify the system against the insidious approaches of this pestiferus malady. We are told that whatever gives tone and energy to the *stomach, bowels* and *skin*, and brings into play and harmonious action, the innumerable sympathies pertaining to these organs, are the best preventives to Cholera. Such is believed to be the effect of the Buffalo Water. It is especially worthy of remark in this regard, that in almost every country and region visited by this epidemic, its appearance is preceded by some derangement of the stomach and bowels; or what are called *premonitory symptoms*, engendered, it is supposed, by some pestilential poison, diffused in the general atmosphere. It is to prevent the coming on of these precursory symptoms, as likewise to hold them in check when they exist, that the Buffalo Water is recommended. While it imparts tone to the *stomach* and increases the appetite, it stimulates the *liver* to a healthy secretion of bile, and that fatal current of fluids, drawn, it may be, to the bowels by the collocation there of the Cholera poison, is turned in a different and less dangerous direction, to be finally diminished and thrown off by the venal organs. This view of the operation of the Water is not a mere hypothesis, patched up for the occasion, but a matured opinion, based on long experience and observation in its use, in the ordinary bowel complaints of the country. It is certainly not the least familiar of the laws governing the animal machine, that whatever increases the secretory action of the kidneys, lessens the quantity and changes the quality of the fluids thrown on the bowels.

Apart from the value of this Spring as a *prophylactic* in warding off the Cholera, it is located in an elevated and healthy section of country, where that fearful disease has never yet made its appearance. The proprietor has made arrangements for the comfortable reception of three hundred visiters. Those who may think proper to seek this pleasant Summer retreat, remote from the usual haunts of Cholera, will find good appetites, good mutton and good society. Added to these solid comforts, the young and the gay will meet with all those light amusements and recreations common to other watering places in the old Dominion.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.
Mecklenburg County, June 7, 1849. 72-5w

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the Plantation on which he now resides, containing something over six hundred acres, and would be pleased to show it to any person wishing to buy.

I would also sell a part of the Norment Lands, lying upon Lumber River and Raft Swamp, both of which streams are navigable for Timber. Said lands are well timbered.

Terms will be made easy and accommodating to any person wishing to buy.

A. S. McKAY.
Richmond county, June 23, 1849. 73-3w

NOTICE.

FOUND near Little River Factory, 2 bars of heavy Iron, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement, and describing the Iron to Murchison, Reid & Co.

June 21, 1849. 73-5w

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THIS Academy is situated in the Southern part of Robeson County, on the road leading from Leesville to Fair Bluff, about nine miles from the former place and seven from the latter. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and far removed from those temptations often prevailing elsewhere to the detriment of a School.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th of July, under the supervision of Mr. Malcolm McNair, who has lately graduated with distinction at our University.—From our acquaintance with Mr. McNair as a gentleman, and his abilities for imparting instruction to youth previous to going to college, we feel satisfied that those who may be now under his tutelage will receive a thorough moral and intellectual training. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to be prepared for college, or fitted for business.

Having all confidence in our teacher, and the conveniences for boarding, we hesitate not in recommending the School to the patronage of the public in general.

Tuition $5, $8 and $10, per session of five months.

Board as good as our country generally affords can be had for $5 per month.

There will be no deduction for absence except in cases of sickness.

The books used in the course of instruction can be procured at the Academy.

J. C. LEE, }
BRIGHT WILLIAMS, } Committee
Maj GILES WILLIAMS, }
Robeson county, June 25, 1849. 73-4w

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, 12 miles North of Carthage, on the 1st instant, a chesnut sorrel Horse, with a blaze in his face, his right eye out, about nine years old, heavy built, shod all round, some marks with harness. Any information I can get will be thankfully received.

JESSE WOMBLE.
June 22, 1849. 73-3w

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farmer, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
June 11, 1849.

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

W. BRANSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14. 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.

Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,
[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and } at $1 50
" Cap Paper } pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1848.

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

GOOD NEWS!
THE CELEBRATED
ROBERT MORRISON COTTON GINS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now having put up, and is offering for sale, at his shop in this town, a large number of Cotton Gins, made by, and under the immediate superintendence of Robert Morrison, the superior excellence of whose work is too well known to require particular commendation. These Gins are of the best construction, out of the very best materials, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser—otherwise no pay will be demanded. All the late improvements in Gin-making have been added to them, while a considerable reduction has been made in their price, so as to suit the hardness of the times. Repairing promptly done, and at reduced prices.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Wadesborough, June 4, 1849. 71-tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 16, 1849. 72tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 4, 1849. 70-tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,
CONSISTING OF
Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

ROUGH RICE. J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

THE THRIVING FAMILY:—A SONG.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Our father lives in Washington,
And has a world of cares,
But gives his children each a farm,
Enough for them and theirs.
Full thirty well grown sons has he—
A numerous race indeed—
Married and settled all, d'ye see,
With boys and girls to feed.
So if we wisely till our lands,
We're sure to earn a living,
And have a penny too to spare
For spending or for giving.
A thriving family are we,
No lordling need deride us;
For we know how to use our hands,
And in our wits we pride us.
Hail, brothers, hail!
Let nought on earth divide us.

Some of us dare the sharp northeast;
Some clover fields are mowing;
And others tend the cotton plants
That keep the looms a-going;
Some build and steer the white wing'd ships,
And few in speed can mate them;
While others rear the corn and wheat,
Or grind the corn to freight them.
And if our neighbors o'er the sea
Have e'er an empty larder,
To send a loaf their babes to cheer
We'll work a little harder.
No old nobility have we,
No tyrant king to ride us;
Our sages in the Capitol
Enact the laws that guide us.
Hail, brothers, hail!
Let nought on earth divide us.

Some faults we have, we can't deny—
A foible here and there;
But other's households have the same,
And so we won't despair.
'Twill do no good to fume and frown,
And call hard names you see,
And what a shame 't would be to part
So fine a family!
'Tis but a waste of time to fret,
Since nature made us one,
For every quarrel cuts a thread
That healthful love has spun.
Then draw the cords of union fast,
Whatever may betide us,
And closer cling through every blast,
For many a storm has tried us.
Hail, brothers, hail!
Let nought on earth divide us.

THE FOOL AND HIS MONEY ARE SOON PARTED.

The New York Evening Post, a few days ago published the following letter, from a man who, in a fit of drunkenness, enlisted with Col. Stevenson's regiment in the fall of 1847, and at the close of the war went to dig gold in California:

"SAN FRANCISCO, California, April 9, 1849.

"Dear Wife: I received your letter this day, dated 1st March, 1848. Dear Bridget, I have wrote to you four letters, which I expect you never received them, but when I received this, this day, it causes me more gladness than one thousand dollars, which I can spare at a moment's warning. When I came down from the mines, I deposited twenty seven pounds of gold, finer than Barnet could make it, in Mercer street. Dear Bridget, if you are at a loss for anything, draw what you want from Mr. G., as I will pay him double interest on every cent that he gives you. I want you to keep George at school, as I have something in my power now to make him a man during his life. Dear Eliza, my daughter, I hope you're a good girl, and take your mother's advice. After being discharged, I spent six months at the mines, after that I came down to San Francisco, on account of hearing of a letter from New York. This caused me eight hundred miles of journey, Dear Bridget. From here, I am going right back to the mines, but you may expect me back next fall. You may not write any more. James Brogan, is going with me, next turn, to the mines, and from James's sentiments, he is coming on with me to New York. Dear Bridget, for these last six months it cost me fifteen hundred dollars. Snow or rain, I could pick up a doubloon or ounce a day. Dear Bridget, I am as smart now, after all the fatigue of California, as a French dancing master. I wish you all well, but in a short time you will see another kind of Andrew Loughrey in New York. I have not danced "Paddy Burns, the School Master," in eighteen months."

The Post of yesterday republishes the letter, and remarks:

This letter was received here, and published in the Post on the 20th inst. Only two days after its receipt, to the extreme surprise and joy of his wife and family, Loughrey presented himself before them. He had accumulated at the mines nine or ten thousand dollars, and supposing the sum inexhaustible, took passage to this country very soon after the above letter was written, having about $7,000 worth of dust in his trunk, and the balance of the wealth on his person.

His idleness and his prosperity were too much for his new resolutions. He abandoned himself to intemperance, and the money so easily acquired, was lightly prized. On his arrival in this city, he hired a carriage to carry him *to his home*, which his golden letter *had* but a few hours previous made so *happy*; but before he reached it he contrived to spend forty dollars, in drink and upon his driver, and on his arrival, the trunk containing his $7000 was missing, and a large portion of the money which he had brought away on his person. His unhappy wife, when she became aware of her foolish husband's improvidence, solicited the aid of gentlemen to whom she was known, and steps were immediately taken to preserve what money had not been wasted, and to recover what had undoubtedly been stolen from him. About $1200 were thus saved and sent to the mint at Philadelphia. The trunk and its contents are probably lost forever. Loughrey can give no account whatever of it.

The loss of his money is not the greatest of Loughrey's misfortunes. His friends here indulged the hope that he had effectually mastered the vice of which he had so long been a victim, and that the fervent resolutions contained in his letter would be respected. Had they been he and his family would now have been insured a comfortable home for life; his children would have enjoyed the inestimable advantages he promised them in his letter; and he would have been the pride of his wife—the hope of his children—and an object of respect, both to his friends and to himself. He has now forfeited all confidence in himself, and he has foolishly and wickedly plunged his family back again to poverty and ignorance. The moral of this story needs no amplification.

Must be a Martyr.—The removal of one Simon Drum from the Postmastership in Greensburg, (Pa.,) was a cause for such an uproar among the Locofocos of that region, as could not leave a doubt of the indignation they felt at what they called "an outrage." The Washington Union joined in this general *cry*, and whilst eulogy was exhausted upon the merits and claims of Drum, words failed to fully express the grief his dismissal had caused among the faithful. He had been a soldier—was poor, and was popular—all strong against his removal. To console him, and to give them an opportunity of showing how they loved him, and how ready they would be to put him in any office they could command, the Locofocos of Westmoreland county invited him to "a supper." He accepted the invitation: the supper was eaten.

Simon was a martyr. He felt it. He gloried in it. "He liked to be despised," if such were the rewards that were to follow it. And Simon, after all the eating and drinking, and speaking and crying, was conducted home by the whole company, and dismissed to sleep with "three cheers for Drum!"

Now Simon is "an innocent." He felt sure that his friends would "do something for him"—it was necessary that they should show their indignation in a more lasting way than in crying and in giving him a supper. The popular elections are soon to come on, and the nominations about to be made. Simon wanted to be Sheriff. It was according to the Locofoco doctrine of "rotation." But this, though a valuable office, was not the thing, said his supper friends, for him. He must have something else. He then proposed to be nominated for County Commissioner. It was an honorable office, worth $200 a year, and became "an honorable man" like him. He went in for this.

The Convention to make the nomination met on the 19th. The nomination of Drum would seem to have followed as a matter of course. But no: another was selected, and poor Simon dismissed, with no office. He was a martyr, and the Convention of his friends wished he should continue to be one! The party could not afford that he should give up that character, especially after the supper. Simon thinks now, that "political ingratitude" has reached the climax in his case—dismissed by those whom he had abused, he is despised by those whom he served.

A Volunteer Wife and Borrowed Baby.—A man was arrested in this village on Wednesday for a violent assault upon another, and while undergoing examination before Justice Arnold, a young woman made her appearance in court, with a small child in her arms, who represented herself to be the wife of the prisoner.—She cried pitifully, and her sad appearance, with the babe at her breast, much affected the by-standers. Her tears, however, could not turn the scales of justice, and the prisoner was sent to jail to await his trial in September next.

Now for the *denouement*. It has since been ascertained that this woman was not the culprit's wife, nor the child his. She is another man's wife, and to affect the heart of the magistrate to leniency, she volunteered in the character we have described; and to heighten the 'effect' she actually *borrowed another woman's baby.*

Woonsocket Pat.

Doubtful Compliment.—An exchange paper contains a card, signed by two or three gentlemen whose premises had been saved from fire through the exertions of the firemen and other citizens, thanking them for their generous efforts, and stating that they should be most happy to reciprocate the favor!

Not altogether unlike a good-hearted Dutchman, who dwelt in this city in the time of the early governors, and who professed to cure all cases of hydrophobia. He paid a visit to his Excellency, and, being treated to all the hospitalities of the house, was highly pleased with him, and, slapping the Governor familiarly on the back, he exclaimed: "Gofernor, you ish a tam clever fellow; ant I hopes you will pe pit mit a mat tog, and I will cure you for notting!"—*Albany Argus.*

The Pittsburg Mercury, recording the marriage of a Miss Holmes, President of the Martha Washington Total Abstinence Society, to a Mr. Andrew Horn, appends the following:

Fair Julia lived a temp'rance maid,
And preached its beauties night and morn;
But still her wicked neighbors said
She broke her pledge and *took a Horn.*

The Lexington Budget says that "Mother Eve married a gardener." To which the Louisville Journal replies: "It might have been added that the said gardener, in consequence of his imprudent match, lost his situation."

We do not admire precocity. The beauty of childhood is, that it is not like manhood or womanhood. When, therefore, a child loses its childhood, it loses half its interest by that loss alone; and it loses the other half by being what it ought not to be—a usurper of airs and manners which exclusively belong to a maturer age.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

Proscription—What the Democratic Policy is.—While so many lamentations are poured out, by the saints of the Democratic press, over that blood of the martyrs, which they tell us is "the seed of the church," it may not be uninstructive to know what they themselves would like to see practised, if *they* happened to have the upper hand. Happily, the public is not left in darkness on this point. The chief mourner at Washington, in the midst of many doleful complaints, gains a respite from the gloom that oppresses him, to indulge for a moment in a pleasant fancy of the delightful consequences which would have ensued upon the election of General Cass:—

> "THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY (says the Union) HAS NEVER DENIED THE GENERAL POLICY OF REMOVALS. On the contrary, when it has been temporarily defeated, and again returning to power after a short interval, and finding the enemies of its measures and policy in possession of the important and influential offices of the government, *it has acted upon that policy*. It believes that an administration which has a well defined system of principles, and a well matured set of measures founded upon those principles, to carry out, *should employ agents for that purpose who are favorable to those principles and measures, and will take an interest in their faithful execution.*"

Here, then, is a clear, full, unequivocal declaration that general or indiscriminate proscription is the deliberate policy of the Democratic party. Yet the leaders of that party have the face to accuse Gen. Taylor of disgracing the office of President, because he has removed some of those innumerable "agents," who have been employed by Democratic administrations, for the now avowed "purpose" of aiding in the work of carrying out Democratic "principles and measures." A more important admission was never made in the history of American politics. Let the country mark it well. It has placed beyond cavil or dispute, the fact, that it is the policy of the Democratic party to give public offices exclusively to Democrats, *in order that they may use the influence thus conferred upon them to sustain and strengthen Democratic rule.* What is the necessary result of the application of this principle? As a general rule, every office-holder must be an active busy politician, because activity and efficiency as a partisan, constitute the very tenure of his office; otherwise he does not take a sufficient "interest" in the "faithful execution" of Democratic principles and measures. Hence, in the operation of this admitted Democratic policy, there can be few incumbents who would not demand removal at the hands of a Whig administration, were that administration to limit itself to the rule laid down by Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Levi Lincoln, in which he declared his fixed purpose to enforce "*removal for electioneering activity,*" and said, farther:

> "Every officer of the government may vote at elections according to his conscience; BUT WE SHOULD BETRAY THE CAUSE COMMITTED TO OUR CARE, WERE WE TO PERMIT THE INFLUENCE OF OFFICIAL PATRONAGE TO BE USED TO OVERTHROW THAT CAUSE."

PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE.

The following letter written by the Assistant Postmaster General explains itself:

> "APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
> Post Office Department, July 26, 1848.
>
> "Sir: Your letter has been received and submitted to the Postmaster General. *I think* your reasons for abandoning the *Democratic Party* wholly unsatisfactory. The Postmaster General has heretofore refused to listen to applications for the removal of Postmasters for such reasons. But the party to which you are now attached *having taken ground* AGAINST the Administration *and the* REGULAR NOMINEE *of the party for President*, I do not see how the Administration can further refuse to act in these cases, without subjecting it to the *charge* of *lending its influence* to defeat the *candidate of the party*. I am yours, &c.,
>
> "W. J. BROWN.
>
> "H. J. SICKELS, Esq., Postmaster, N. York."

Such was the settled policy of the late Administration. Of the twenty-seven thousand offices in the United States, in the possession of democrats, about three thousand have been removed and the long proscribed Whigs appointed in their places—leaving *eight* democrats to *one* Whig now in the public service. The modest, patriotic Cass and Van Buren men are greatly scandalized that a Whig Administration should presume to disturb one of Polk's leeches that have been fastened on the National Treasury for many years. Judging from the loud ululation which they raise, one would little imagine that *rotation in office* was a cardinal element in the Democratic creed.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The Washington Union.—Medical philosophers say that in epidemics it is dangerous to change old established habits suddenly. If this be true, our friend of the *Washington Union* is the finest target we know of for cholera, and he may be considered a gone case. While Mr. Polk held the reins, the *Union* was in a perpetual strain of laudation. Nothing occurred under Mr. Polk that the *Union* did not praise. Throughout the whole of that administration, it never found a single thing to blame or censure. Our contemporary has turned an awful somerset. He now finds no term of reproach hard enough for General Taylor. Nothing has yet been done by the Administration that is worthy of one word of praise. If this is not an utter abandonment of an old habit, that may lead to an attack of cholera, we shall be agreeably disappointed.

Louisville Courier.

[The fact is, that our venerable contemporary has really had something of the sort, as we were very sorry to learn, within the last week.—*Nat. Intell.*]

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says he was mistaken in stating that Mr. Henry A. Wise had written a letter to Gen. Foote declaring that he had abandoned politics, and declining to enter into a discussion of the topics treated in Gen. F.'s letter. No letter of that character has been received from Mr. Wise.

The Mission to England.—The New York Commercial Advertiser states, authoritatively, that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence has accepted the appointment of Minister of the United States at the British Court, and that it is probable he will not embark until after summer; probably about the first of October.

The Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, is now at the Virginia Springs. The Danville Register says that disease has made such rapid inroads upon his constitution, that his person presents but a sad wreck of its wonted vigor."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE COALITION OF THE LOCOFOCOS PROPER WITH THE BARNBURNERS.

The Washington Union receives the Barnburners with open arms. It declares it is not its purpose "to prevent *any combinations* which may take place among the elements opposed to the Administration now in power."

And when asked whether it had any thing to say about the free soil resolutions of the Coalition Convention held in Vermont, it declared *that* it was not the chart for the "party *of the* Union," but explained that it held *that* chart to be "non intervention" on *the* subject of free soil and kindred subjects; and added:—

> "But while we assume this ground as the platform upon that subject of the great national democratic party, we cannot prevent, nor is it our province to interfere or meddle with, the local opinions and sentiments of the people."

That the opponents of Gen. Taylor's administration would fraternize with all parties and accept the votes of all men, we never doubted, but we did not expect so open an avowal of it from the paper that claims to be the "sole organ," in Washington, of that opposition.

The several factions of the Locofoco party are now to be left to adopt any principles they may like—only they are to be regarded as local expressions of opinion! It was not so last year. Then, because the Barnburners did not agree to support Gen. Cass, they were denounced in the Union in no measured terms. It then said—

> THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—The more we hear of their actions from those who witnessed them, the more we see of their speeches and resolutions, the more we are disgusted with their proceedings. Their resolutions are ultra-abolition. * * *
>
> It is hard to say whether we should despise the most the art of the tempter (B. F. Butler) or the folly of the dupe, (S. J. May.) * * *
>
> In the mean time, we repeat what we have before asserted, that the Barnburners stand upon immeasurably worse ground than the Whigs, because of their placing themselves upon a sectional party, so threatening to the union of our country.

Now, however, the Barnburners are to be taken into the bosom of the party, *because* they form a part of the opposition to the administration of Gen. Taylor!

Without a coalition with the party and the men whom the Washington Union then denounced, and whose denunciations were echoed by all the organs in the Cass interest elsewhere, the opposition to Gen. Taylor's administration would disband from the want of a hope of success. The coalition gives them that hope, and they run wild with it into the belief, that whilst it gives them strength, it weakens, by distracting the Whig party, in certain of its strongholds. Massachusetts may be looked to as one of these, and the Free Soil paper in Boston encourages the idea. The Boston Advertiser thus replies, and its reply rightly states what will be the effect of the coalition not only in Massachusetts, but in every other place where the so-called Free Soil organization has been attempted:

> The division between the Whigs and the Democrats of this community is one not to be influenced either by a new question, or by an old question "warmed up." The general divisions of party, however they may be temporarily affected at elections, under our majority system—by new issues, or old ones put in a startling form, cannot be materially affected by arguments drawn from any single idea, especially if it be local, temporary, or unpractical in its nature. No abstract principle will be likely to disturb the general division of political parties here. Still less is it probable that any general programme of "progress" and "the future,"—that any of the fire works or bonfires of newspaper politics,—will induce those to whom the Republican alludes as the "unterrified democracy" to leave their allegiance, and follow such signals into the camp of an irresponsible band of skirmishers. We fear no such coalition as is suggested. The trumpet of our Free Soil party is a loud one, but it is blown by its own unassisted breath. No voice harmonizes with it from the ranks that it has deserted, and we do not believe that it will find any sympathetic echo from the opposing cliffs.

INDIANA POST OFFICES—ABUSES EXPOSED.

A gentleman, lately appointed postmaster in an important town of Indiana, writes to a friend in this city as follows:

> "And here let me inform you of some facts which none of us would have thought could be.—When I came into office I found not less than 500 documents, sent by our late M. C., all laid carefully aside. Some 100 copies of the life of Gen. Taylor laid away, and numerous other public documents—at least two large canvass bags full; and, strange to say, not five of them were Democratic documents; all Whig, and franked by ———.
>
> "This, and other matters which I found in the office, convinced me that all the villainy which man could conceive was systematically carried on by the office-holders. I gathered all such documents as were fit to distribute and gave them out. Hundreds were too filthy to handle."

It is right that the above malversation in office should be exposed. It never would have been exposed, except in consequence of the exercise of the removing and appointing power. The probability is, that the documents remaining in the office above alluded to form but a small portion of the documents that were actually received and withheld from circulation. In the many months that have elapsed since the campaign, no doubt many other retained documents have been used as waste paper, wrapping paper, or been burned. In how many of the offices this vile practice has prevailed, to what extent it has been carried, it is impossible to say, and impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy. The fact that it has been done in one instance indicates clearly enough that it may have been done in many other instances.

But the opposition presses say that it is better that misconduct should have remained undiscovered, than that the guilty postmaster should have been removed!—Better for whom? For the Locofocos surely. But for the people is it better?—For the Whigs is it better? And can the exercise of that power be wrong, which leads to such results? And does not the discovery of every new official abuse show the wisdom and the necessity of the exercise of this power by the President, unless he would become responsible for the acts of men of whom he knows nothing, except that they belong to the party who denounce him as an imbecile, ignorant tyrant, and a sanguinary butcher.

This is a parallel case to that of Eli Moore. Three Locofoco district attorneys had flourished in the southern district of New York, and not one of them suspected for a moment any thing wrong with Eli Moore. Their optics were not keen enough to spy out the delinquencies of a brother Locofoco. A Whig district attorney was substituted for the Locofoco, and in about a week or less Eli Moore's delinquencies were exposed. And yet one of these very district attorneys, Mr. Butler, offered a resolution at a Democratico-abolition meeting the other evening, censuring President Taylor for exercising the removing power. Is not this the sublime of impudence? It ought to be celebrated in a "short sonnet," a kind of composition for which his Locofoco friends used formerly to commend Mr. Butler. He is indignant that Whig attorneys should be appointed who have no better manners than to expose the misdeeds of Locofoco marshals, over which Locofoco attorneys have slept four mortal years!—*Republic.*

Too Poor.—A subscriber thus orders us to discontinue his paper:

> "As I am in debt and making no money at present, please stop my paper as soon as I shall have received it for one year."

Every man, of course, has a right to discontinue a paper whenever he thinks proper. But is the reason which our friend assigns a good one? He designs, we presume, to try to get along without any paper, to *save* two dollars a year.—Has he ever considered that he will probably lose three times the sum by *not* taking a paper? Is it not economy, in the end, to take a paper and read it? Would it not benefit his children to six times that amount? Can he and his "better half" enjoy themselves by living in ignorance of what is going on around them? A day-laborer can earn enough in five days to pay for a year's subscription to some good North Carolina paper, and yet many owners of land are so poor that they find it necessary to discontinue. How is this? Can an intelligent North Carolinian make no better calculations? Understand us: we do not rebuke any man for discontinuing the "North Carolina Herald," but for concluding that he is poor enough to live in ignorance.—*N. C. Herald.*

STOPPING THE PAPER.

From the Ohio State Journal.

A contemporary remarks that "Lord Byron said that, with all his follies, he was never guilty of stopping his paper because its editor happened to displease him."

There are thousands in the world who are equally considerate and philosophical with Lord Byron in this matter, but there are thousands more who deem an erroneous opinion in an editor to be a crime which can only be adequately punished by the withdrawal of what they are pleased to call *patronage*. Such men find in their paper an article which does not meet their views. They are doubtless strong advocates for free opinion in their own case, but to tolerate it in another is a different affair. "What business has an editor to disagree with those upon whom he depends for support? The impudence of such men is intolerable! They are ruining the party and the country. This thing must be stopped." And so, to signify his disapprobation, and at the same time to *break down* the recusant individual who has differed with him in opinion, he posts off and pronounces the awful sentence "stop my paper," with a manner that gives it the full force of the command "Be ye annihilated."

The effect of these acts is frequently not quite so destructive as the mover appears to suppose. The victim in most cases survives the shock; and there are cases on record where the indignant gentleman has been the only sufferer. To tell the truth, in general these persons are heartily ashamed of the prank as soon as they get cool; but then the mischief is done, the paper is stopped, the growler has lost his right to growl by becoming a non-subscriber, and that troubles him; a sense of his own folly keeps alive his indignation, and the transaction secures itself an uncomfortable place in his memory.

But there is another class if possible more uncomfortable than the stoppers of papers. These are those gentlemen who assume to themselves the right to criticise, although they never subscribe. They are too mean to take the paper of their party; and in order to excuse themselves it is necessary that they should vilify and abuse it. When we hear of a man who is particularly outrageous at our course we invariably take a look for his name in the subscription book. In nine cases out of ten he is not a subscriber; in the remaining one, he is not a *paying* subscriber.

Not a year ago a gentleman, who looks upon himself as a planet of some magnitude in the politics of the State, became very much displeased with the course of the Ohio State Journal, and, besides making his displeasure somewhat public, he took no slight pains to bring it to bear upon ourselves. He thought they ought to *withdraw their support* from a paper that agreed no better with his views, and for his part he was willing to give *something* to start an opposition print to run us out. It gave us some uneasiness to find ourselves in such imminent danger of so powerful a competition, and, in order to get a definite idea of the *something* which the individual would donate to another paper, we concluded to look back and see what he had done for ours.

He had never been a regular subscriber.

FROM THE RECORDER SUPPLEMENT.

SWEET POTATO SEED FROM THE BLOOM.

The undersigned has raised for three years past, Sweet Potatoes, of better quality than usual, in the following way, viz:

The Yam Potato vine blooms in August; in about a month thereafter they form a pod; the seed are then formed of about the size of sage seed, and of the same color. The pod should be noticed and gathered when ripe, or else they will soon drop. In the spring, at the usual time of sowing seed, I sow them in the same way I sow cabbage seed. They will not come up quite as soon, but will continue doing so through the spring. The plant is small and delicate in appearance, and should be drawn in a wet season, with a little dirt attached to it, and transplanted. The leaf and vine have a different appearance from the potato usually, and the potato will be found to grow larger and smoother than usual.

I prefer this method, after satisfactory practice, to raise the Potato, to any other whatever.

COLLIN WOOD.

BALDWIN CO., June, 1849.

The Weather.—The weather of last week is *stigmatised* as intensely and remarkably hot, in the journals which reach us from far and near.—*Salem Gazette.*

This reminds us of the old Scotch lady, who apologised to a visiter from the South, that her weather was so bad that she was *quite ashamed* of it.—*Boston Courier.*

A FLOATING PALACE.

A letter from a gentleman of Baltimore, to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Albany, gives the following account of a new Steamboat in which the writer had passed from New York to Albany:—

The steamboat "New World," which has just been set afloat on the waters of the Hudson, is beyond comparison, the largest, most gorgeous, admirably arranged, and systematically ordered, of the fleet of noble boats of this majestic stream, so world-renowned for its unequalled facilities of travel.

Transcending in size the largest steamboat heretofore known to the world, being 367 feet long, beam 35½ feet, and width over all 68 feet, it has a cylinder of 76 inches, stroke 15 feet, wheels 46 feet in diameter of iron, (of such an immense size indeed that the shaft passes *over* the upper deck,) with a 1500 horse power.

Although the boat is not designed for night travel, and therefore its construction was unattended with the expense of state rooms and berths, yet she cost the enormous amount of $180,000.

But there is one feature in the internal economy, which, being peculiar to this boat, and not existing in the management of any other, it may be well to advert to. It seems to be giving unqualified pleasure to those who have enjoyed the advantages of the arrangement, and the public generally should be made acquainted with its existence, that they might hereafter be enabled to exercise a choice in modes of travel. I allude to the abolishment of the *table d'hote*, and the introduction of an arrangement in serving meals, by which the crowding, hurry, disorder, rudeness, and violations of decency, so common upon our steamboats as to cause our countrymen to be considered ignorant, or regardless, of the first principles of politeness, are avoided. Printed announcements are made at appropriate parts of the boat, that breakfast will be furnished from 7 until 9 o'clock, and dinner from 12 until 3. The dining saloon, an immense and magnificently decorated apartment, glittering in gold and fresco, splendid mirrors and rich paintings, is furnished with tables of different sizes, from those suitable for two, to those capable of accommodating parties of 12 or 14. At these, seats are taken according to the number of the party, and at such times as may suit their inclinations or appetites. A bill of fare is put into their hands, and in a few moments you are furnished with whatever may have been ordered. For breakfast each one pays the usual charge on other boats, 50 cents; for dinner he pays at rates stated on the bill of fare, for whatever he may have directed, whether that be much or little; in this mode he may dine in a very cheap, or a very costly manner, according to his palate, his purse, or his whim. He is certainly not required to pay for what he does not order—he may dine at the cost of a dime, or a dollar, as he pleases. Some call this the European or aristocratic mode. It may be the former from origination, but certainly it may with some propriety be called Republican, as it is a system of EQUAL rights, not one of might against right, of the strong against the weak. You get what you want, when you want it, as you want it, and are only required to pay for what you get. My experience of to-day has furnished me with the only spectacle of an ample, orderly, and courteously conducted dinner on board of an American steamboat that I have yet witnessed in many years' travel—and we had on board the New World 400 passengers. All were calm and unruffled, all seemed to have enough and to enjoy their meals in a rational and becoming manner. To promote self-satisfaction, and a better opinion of mankind, I would commend this system to a more general adoption—it certainly will secure a better observance of the rules of good-breeding.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN.

Personally appeared before the high tribunal of the police office, Miss Orphy Randall, a small thin lady who had withered on the "virgin thorn," (as Billy of Avon has it,) for forty years, driving countless numbers of helpless youths to suicide and other excesses by her cruelty, and at last becoming a victim herself to the same kind of barbarity she had so often inflicted on others. Miss Orphy labored under the misapprehension that the Mayor could redress her injuries, and some small attorney, for the joke, perhaps, advised her to bring suit for an assault with intent to kill against Thomas Banks, her short coming lover. The same legal counsellor had instructed her to make out her case, and thus prepared she came up with a confident air, glanced at Banks, the trembling culprit, with such looks of triumph as if she had him under a *ca. sa.* already. The Mayor, upon inspecting his minutes, found it was a case of assault, and proceeded to the examination. Young woman—here Miss Orphy raised her head and destroyed the illusion which her juvenile dress had produced, for it did not require the sagacity of Mayor Swift, after seeing her countenance, to discover that she was not a *young* woman—

"Madam, speak out; how was it? Did this man strike you?"

"Yes sir, (answered Orphy.) I was *struck* by him."

"Struck, did you say? how? what with?"

"With his appearance, sir?"

"Struck with his appearance? how's that? Did he strike you with his fist, or a stick, or a brick bat?"

"No sir, not to my knowledge."

"Did he kick you, eh? or shoot at you with a gun or pistol, or blunderbuss, or try to stab you with a sword or dagger, or jack knife?"

"Yes sir; he stabbed me."

"Stabbed? how? with what?"

"He stabbed me to the heart, sir; stabbed my peace."

"What weapons, Madam? what did he stab you with?"

"With his eyes, sir, and his smooth, oily tongue."

"Speak up. What does she say?—There's such a noise on the floor I can't hear a word."

"She says he stabbed her with his eyes and his oily tongue," repeated one of the officers.

"Don't believe it; never heard of such a thing. Take care what you say, Madam; do you know where you are? Do you know who asks you these questions? What's your charge against this man?"

"I charge him $500, (answered Orphy,) for trifling with my affections and making a fool of me. I had the offer of four husbands, and one was a wholesale tobacconist, while he was hanging on, and I missed all for him. I think $500 is reasonable enough for the loss of four good husbands."

"What does she say about hanging?—Awhile ago she said the man had stabbed her to the heart; now she pretends he wanted to hang her. Take the old lady out; she's in her dotage, and don't know what she's talking about."

With eyes flashing resentment, Orphy was handed out, and we hope she found the proper court where Tommy Banks might be swinged for deserting so much wintry loveliness, which, like a persimmon in December, was all the sweeter for being nipped by the frost, and withering upon the tree.

"THE GREY MARE IS THE BETTER HORSE."

Mr. Macaulay in his history (page 246, Boston Edition,) suggests that the above vulgar proverb had its origin in the preference given to the grey mares of Flanders over the horses in England, the best of which at the close of the reign of Charles II, were not much better than our marsh tackeys.

A friend has handed us an old Boston paper of June 24, 1819, in which is found the following account of the origin of the proverb. Our readers may adopt that one which pleases them most:

Origin of the Grey Mare's being the better Horse.—I had lately the pleasure of passing a very agreeable evening in a mixed company of both sexes, where the conversation happening to turn upon the propriety of that power which men usually arrogate to themselves of ruling over their wives with despotic sway, a young lady of wit and humor, then present, replied, "it might possibly be so sometimes, but much oftener the *grey mare is the better horse*;" and very obligingly entertained the company with the following account of the rise of that proverbial saying, which is made use of when a woman governs her husband.

A gentleman, of a certain county in England, having married a lady of considerable fortune and with many other charms, yet finding, in a very short time, that she was of a high domineering spirit, and always contending to be mistress of him and his family, he was resolved to part with her. Accordingly, he went to her father, and told him, he found his daughter of such a temper, and was so heartily tired of her, that, if he would take her home again, he would return every penny of her fortune.

The old gentleman having inquired into the cause of his complaint, asked him "why he should be more disquieted at it than any other married man, since it was the common case with them all, and consequently no more than he ought to have expected when he entered into the marriage state?" The young gentleman desired to be excused, if he said he was so far from giving his assent to this assertion, that he thought himself more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a spirit no way to be quelled; and as most certainly no man, who had a sense of right and wrong, could ever submit to be governed by his wife. "Son," said the old man, "you are but little acquainted with the world, if you do not know that all women govern their husbands, though not all, indeed, by the same method: however, to end all disputes between us, I will put what I have said on this proof, if you are willing to try it: I have five horses in my stable; you shall harness these to a cart, in which I shall put a basket containing one hundred eggs; and if, in passing through the country, and making a strict inquiry into the truth or falsehood of my assertion, and leaving a horse at the house of every man who is master of his family himself, and an egg only where the wife governs, you find your eggs gone before your horses, I hope you will then think your case not uncommon, but will be contented to go home, and look upon your own wife as no worse than her neighbors. If, on the other hand, your horses are gone first, I will take my daughter home again, and you shall keep her fortune."

This proposal was too advantageous to be rejected; our young married man, therefore, set out with great eagerness to get rid, as he thought, of his horses and his wife.

At the first house he came to, he heard a woman, with a shrill and angry voice, call to her husband to go to the door; here he left an egg, you may be sure, without making any further inquiry. At the next, he met with something of the same kind; and at every house, in short, until his eggs were almost gone, when he arrived at the seat of a gentleman of family and figure in the country; he knocked at the door, and inquiring for the master of the house, was told by a servant, that his master was not yet stirring; but, if he pleased to walk in, his lady was in the parlor. The lady, with great complaisance, desired him to seat himself, and said, if his business was very urgent, she would wake her spouse to let him know it, but had much rather not disturb him. Why, really, madam, said he, "my business is only to ask a question, which you can resolve as well as your husband, if you will be ingenuous with me: you will, doubtless, think it odd, and it may be deemed impolite for any one, much more a stranger, to ask such a question; but as a very considerable wager depends upon it, and it may be some advantage to yourself to declare the truth to me, I hope these considerations will plead my excuse. It is, madam, to desire to be informed, whether you govern your husband, or he rules over you?" "Indeed, sir," replied the lady, "this question is somewhat odd; but, as I think no one ought to be ashamed of doing their duty, I shall make no scruple to say that I have always been proud to obey my husband in all things; but if a woman's own word is to be suspected in such case, let him answer for himself, for here he comes."

The gentleman at that moment entering the room, and, after some apologies, being made acquainted with the business, confirmed every word his obedient wife had reported in her own favor; upon which he was invited to choose which horse in the team he liked best, and to accept of it as a present.

A black gelding struck the fancy of the gentleman most; but the lady desired he would choose the grey mare, which she thought would be very fit for her side-saddle; her husband gave very substantial reasons why the black horse would be most useful to them; but madam still persisted in her claim to the grey mare.—"What," said she, "and will you not take her then? but I say you shall; *for I am sure the grey mare is much the better horse.*" "Well, my dear," replied the husband, "if it must be so"—"You must take an egg," replied the gentleman carter, "and I must take all my horses back again, and endeavor to live happily with my wife."

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

TRUE AND FALSE PRIDE.

> "Of all the causes which conspire to blind
> Man's erring judgment, and mislead the mind,
> What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
> Is Pride—that never-failing vice of fools."
>
> "Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer,
> To boast one splendid banquet once a year."

A fearful mistake exists in some minds, to the effect that there is degradation in honest industry. Generally speaking, the error is the result of false education. Children are taught that *this* employment is not respectable, and *that* not genteel—and thus, at length, they fancy it is better to be idle pauper gentlemen, if we may be allowed such an expression, than industrious and independent citizens. And what, after all, is a gentlemen, so called, who has neither the means, the energy, nor the capacity to earn a livelihood? Our great cities are thronged with such unfortunates—for, as already stated, they are the victims of erroneous education and false pride. We fear that the gentler sex are responsible for much of this error, the old as well as the young, the mothers as well as the daughters. Let any one mingle in a circle of ladies with pretensions to intelligence, respectability and refinement, and ascertain their views upon this subject—learn from the mothers the class of citizens they would have as candidates for their daughters' hands, and from the daughters the professions and callings whence they would select their suitors.—The result will verify our theory. A gentleman in name and by profession, although he may be an idler, lounger and a dependant, will in most cases be considered "better society" than a store-keeper, artisan, a manufacturer, or a mechanic, because these classes in paying due attention to business are perhaps neglectful of some of the little niceties and superfluities of fashionable life. But, we repeat, the error is with the parents. Children are not made to distinguish between false and true pride—between the dignity of labor and the degradation of idleness. The sons of our rich men become ashamed of the employment of their fathers, while the daughters, as it too often happens, will shrink, color and blush, should such employment be especially pointed out to them. We may be wrong, but we regard all this as altogether absurd, improper, affected and unwise. If a man be the architect of his own fortune, and rise from indigence to affluence by the efforts of his own toil, energy and perseverence, the circumstances should be referred to with pleasure and exultation, rather than pain and mortification. Far better thus to commence at the bottom of the ladder, and ascend gradually and steadily to its topmost round, than, elevated by sudden wealth, to be compelled to descend by idleness, imprudence and profligacy. The distinction between false and true pride, is not sufficiently appreciated. The pride of worth, integrity, intellect and character is noble and laudable in its nature, while that of mere fashion and money is narrow, empty and unworthy. Our brethren of the South, we perceive, are just beginning to discover and appreciate the dignity of labor.—They are ascertaining the difference between the North and the South, "the why and the wherefore," that the hardy sons of New England, the Northern, Eastern and Middle States, generally thrive abundantly, and find themselves fitted to any section of the Union. "Why is it," asks a leading journalist of Georgia, "that the Northern States, naturally so far inferior to the generous and genial climate of the South, have so far outstripped their Southern sisters in wealth, education, refinement and general improvement?" His reply is, that "idleness is the curse of the South," that the absurd and ridiculous notion that manual labor is dishonorable, has been the great drawback upon that portion of the Republic. It has "doomed to the *crime of idleness* hundreds and thousands of young men who, but for it, might have become active and energetic mechanics and manufacturers, laying up for themselves and their children untold wealth, thus retaining in our midst the money which, under the present system, the energy and industry of the North rightfully acquire from us, and with which they build up their railroads, canals, colleges, churches, and magnificent private mansions. The idea that no occupation is respectable but the 'learned professions', has doomed to poverty, idleness and crime, hundreds and thousands of young men who, as farmers or mechanics, might have assisted in building up the national wealth, and developing our vast resources. Go to the towns and villages throughout our Southern States, and see who are the loafers at the corners of the streets! Are they not almost invariably men who have been driven by this low, vulgar prejudice into professions already crowded, in consequence of which, for want of employment, they are forced to become loafers—fashionable loungers."

This is speaking out in a frank and manly spirit. The South cannot realize and act upon the doctrine too promptly. The men who regard labor as unworthy and degrading, the society that recognises and inculcates such a fearful error, cannot but become the victims. The "*Mountain Banner*," an intelligent journal published in North Carolina, takes up the story and follows it out with still more force. "The standard of merit," says the editor, "consists not in a man's occupation, but in *performing his part well*, whatever it may be—whether he act in the capacity of a blacksmith or doctor, tailor, lawyer or merchant." This is the true doctrine.—Good lawyers are rightfully just as respectable as good blacksmiths, or good farmers, and not any more so—they are all useful and honorable occupations, and *he is the most respectable who best performs the duties of his vocation.*

Unfortunately, the delusion, the false pride to which we have adverted—is not confined to the South. It prevails extensively in the Northern and Middle States, and especially in the large Atlantic cities. We have alluded to it again and again, but we fear with little effect. The rivalry among neighbors, nay, among friends and families, is sometimes not only fearful, but fatal in its consequences. It is *so natural* for a parent to imagine that *his* boy is peculiarly "bright"—wonderfully precocious—is calculated to adorn any sphere or walk in life! If the parent himself be rather deficient, so much the worse, for he is the less capable of judging. And if again, he have risen to wealth from an humble position and small beginnings—pride, false pride, is apt to deceive and bewilder him, and to whisper—"Now that I have accumulated money—why not, through my family, dazzle mankind in professional life?" How common it is, to hear parents of moderate means, talk of making their sons merchants! Question them upon the subject, and you will find that their notions are quite confused.—They forget that one of two things is essential to a merchant—either wonderful adaptation to business, an adaptation equivalent to capital—or ten, twenty or thirty thousand dollars, by way of a start. We would not depress an enterprising spirit—chill or check laudable ambition. Far from it. The young cannot look too high. But we would teach them that industry is essential in any walk; and that where one man is successful through trick, management and luck, so called, ninety-nine reach the top of the ladder by toil, energy and perseverence. Better, in the first place, choose a profession adapted to the capacity, and having mastered it, pursue it with zeal, activity and enterprise. Far better be a skilful mechanic than an unskilful physician—far better be a thriving store-keeper than a briefless lawyer—far better appreciate the dignity of labor than the vanity of idleness.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA.

We do not know precisely *why* it is—perhaps the result of a morbid sensibility—but for some reason or other we have seldom been more profoundly affected by any catastrophe, however appalling, than by the sudden death of the little girl at the Falls of Niagara, an account of which was published last week. The sweeping away of that young and joyous life was so instantaneous—the manner of it so awfully grand and solemn—the power exerted so disproportionally tremendous—all the attending circumstances were so unusual, and, withal, so fearfully picturesque—as to invest the story with an uncommon degree of melancholy interest.

A more particular description is given, as follows, by a correspondent of the Rochester American:—

The next day they departed for the Falls—seven in number—Mr. De Forest, his lady and three daughters, with Mr. Addington and my friend. The eldest of the daughters was engaged to be married to Mr. A., and the youngest, Antoinette, a little girl of six years of age. They arrived there, and about sun-set went down together, crossed over to Goat Island, and thence to Luna Island, which lies still farther out in the river, toward the Canada side. Here, within about ten feet of the brink, and directly upon the edge of the hurrying mass of waters, A. and his betrothed stationed themselves. A little in the rear of these were my friend and the second sister, and farther back still Mr. De Forrest and his lady. Little Antoinette was running around in high spirits, from one to another of the group, laughing and dancing, in all the light-heartedness of childhood. The rest were conversing with peculiar vivacity and cheerfulness.

It was nearly eight o'clock. They had conversed long and pleasantly.—Little Anny was still dancing and playing as hard as ever. Her silvery laughter rang through the air, and her innocent gambols had brought many a smile to the lips of her parents. Soon, however, her father, perceiving that she approached nearer to the river, warned her away and called her to him. Young Addington immediately turned round and said, "Never mind; I will see that she is safe." With this, in girlish playfulness, she ran up behind him and pulled his coat. "Aha, you rogue!" said he, "I have you now; I will throw you over the falls!" Taking her gently and playfully by the arms, he lifted her up and swung her out just over the water. Alarmed at her situation, she struggled while suspended at the farthest, and slipped from his hands! The instant she touched the water she was borne full six feet from the shore. Addington turned—spoke but a syllable to the horror stricken girl beside him, and sprang after her—clasped her at the waist—struggled for a moment in the dark torrent, and then with the precious burden in his embrace, was hurled like a bubble from the brink. * * *

Overwhelmed with grief, Mr. De Forest and family returned to Buffalo. Shortly after the father came back to the scene of his sudden bereavement. The body of the fair Antoinette had been found upon the rocks below, disfigured and torn, and the sad duty remained to bear it to his roof that it might receive the last offices of friendship in affliction.

A Sad Incident.—The New York Express of Saturday relates a remarkable and melancholy mortality in the family circle of Mr. J. H. Bassett, of the firm of Bassett & Aborn, of that city, but residing in Brooklyn. On Friday evening an interesting son and a daughter (Isaac Hodges, aged five, and Adaline Amanda, aged seven) died suddenly of cholera; and, hardly had their afflicted parents time to realize their sad affliction, ere two others of the same family (a boy and a girl also, Frederick and Amy) fell victims to the destroyer, Death. The four bodies were interred together in Greenwood. The Board of Health, in announcing the fact, feel it their duty to state that, severe and afflicting as these cases have been, they have reason to fear they had their origin in the imprudence of the children eating green apples. Parents cannot be too careful during this season in guarding their children against indulging in stale or unripe fruit.

A Town Indicted.—The town of Danvers, Massachusetts, has been indicted for not establishing a high school.

Some writer talking of good manners says "nobody ever lost any thing by politeness." Our experience does n't quite confirm the truth of that "observation," but if any person wants to test the question, let him "have the politeness" to lend his umbrella.—*Boston Post.*

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Davidson county, held in the Court House at Lexington, on the 4th day of July, Dr. W. R. Holt was called to the Chair, and William Harriss and A. G. Foster appointed Secretaries.

Mr. P. K. Rounsaville explained the object of the meeting in a few remarks, and offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be held on the 12th of this month in Fayetteville, for the purpose of locating finally the route of said Road from that place to Salisbury: And whereas, the citizens of Davidson county feel a deep interest in the success of said enterprise, which promises so much for them: And whereas, we believe the selection of a route for said Road entering the Eastern part of this county in the vicinity of Fair Grove, and passing through Lexington to its terminus, will much enhance its convenience and its profits by extending the range of its influence:

Therefore Resolved, That we view the final action of the Stockholders in locating said Road with deep interest, and believe that the great benefits of said enterprise depend much upon a judicious selection of the route.

Resolved, That we consider the usefulness of this Plank Road will be more materially promoted by entering into the heart of this county at Lexington, and running thence to its terminus, than in any other way, and for this purpose we will give to its construction a liberal subscription.

Resolved, That we appoint four Delegates, viz: Henry R. Dusenbery, John W. Thomas, Dr. C. L. Payne, and Alfred G. Foster, to attend said meeting and represent the views expressed in this meeting, and to urge the selection of Fair Grove and Lexington as points in the route of the Plank Road.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and a copy of them forwarded to the Fayetteville papers for publication.

W. R. HOLT, Ch'n.

William Harriss, }
Alfred G. Foster, } Sec'ys.

WHIG CONVENTION IN MOORE.

30th of June 1849.

The Convention was organized by calling Duncan Murchison, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Maj. H. C. McLean and A. R. Kelly, Secretaries.

Alex'r Kelly, S. Davis and W. C. Campbell, Esqs. were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the Convention, and submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a District Convention is to be held at Albemarle, on the 4th of July, to select a suitable Whig candidate to represent this District in the next Congress: And whereas, in pursuance of previous notice, primary meetings have been held in various portions of the county, and delegates of the people selected, who are here assembled for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the Whigs of Moore in said Convention:

Resolved, That we heartily approve the object of said District Convention, and will appoint eighteen delegates to represent the Whigs of this county in the same.

Resolved, That as the object of said Convention is to promote harmony and concert of action among the Whigs at the ensuing Election, we will send our delegates there with full authority, after conference with the members of the Convention, to unite with them in adopting such measures as in their judgment will most effectually secure the end in view.

Resolved unanimously, That we hereby pledge our hearty support to the nominee of said Convention.

In pursuance of the first resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the District Convention at Albemarle:

Maj. H. C. McLean, Abel Kelly, Esq., John A. McDonald, Josiah Tyson, Major D. McDugald, Capt. H. Leach, Arch'd Ray, Esq., John Ray, Dr. J. A. Chalmers, Gen. W. D. Dowd, N. McCrummen, Dr. S. C. Bruce, J. C. Buie, Dr. McRae, A. S. Moody, B. Coffia, T. W. Ritter, and Geo. Hunsucker.

On motion, A. R. Kelly and Duncan Murchison, Esq. were added to the number of delegates.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Argus.

The meeting adjourned.

D. MURCHISON, Ch'n.

H. C. McLean, }
A. R. Kelly, } Sec'ys.

THE 4th OF JULY AT LUMBERTON.

This glorious and ever-welcome day to all Americans was duly celebrated in our village. A Procession was formed at the Masonic Lodge, by the Masons and Sons of Temperance, who have a very respectable and flourishing Division in this place. The Procession was afterwards joined by the Citizens, Clergy, &c. and marched, accompanied by a Band of Music playing patriotic tunes, to the Methodist Church, where, after prayer by the Rev. Haynes Lennon, the Declaration of Independence was read by R. S. French, Esq., and an unusually eloquent and patriotic Address was delivered by N. A. McLean, Esq., whose well-timed subject and elegant manner of delivery diffused such glowing feelings among the audience that he was often greeted with those spontaneous bursts of applause that almost involuntarily mingle themselves with such occasions. The Sons of Temperance in their Regalia presented a novel and most imposing spectacle. They were viewed with pride and admiration by a large concourse of delighted spectators. The whole went off with enthusiasm,—there was no confusion or disorder.

Rockingham, N. C., July 4, 1849.

Edward J. Hale: I have been requested to furnish you a sketch of the celebration of the 4th at this place, and I do it with reluctance;—not that the jubilee was spiritless and inanimated, far from it; but that every town and village had a celebration, and will all probably want you to publish.—But be this as it may, the cry is up

"Speed, Pegasus, ye strains of great and small,
Ode, epic, elegy, have at you all."

The day was celebrated at Rockingham, I may again say, with more than ordinary interest. At an early hour the citizens from the neighborhood came to town, and the military, with their music and banners, gave additional life and animation to the scene.

About 11 o'clock a Procession was formed in front of the Methodist Church, under the guidance of Maj. A. W. Moody, Marshal, preceded by the Foresters in full uniform, and marched to the Court House, where the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by John C. Ellerbe, and the National by Lewis H. Webb, both in a very creditable manner. An Oration was then pronounced by John W. McRae, of Robeson county, which, for terseness of thought and neatness of expression, was universally applauded. The orator did himself great credit in the estimation of a people where he is as yet a stranger.

It was then announced that at 4 o'clock an informal meeting of the Order of the Sons of Temperance would be held in the Methodist Church. At that hour a large number assembled, and the Order moved in procession from their Hall and took their appropriate places. A song was then sung by the Division, standing, which, with the uniformity of dress, regalia, staffs of office, and silver cups reversed, presented a very pleasant and cheering picture, and won much on the hearts of the auditory. When the song was ended, Walter F. Leak, Esq. announced to the Division and the assembly that the ladies of Rockingham had requested him to present to the Division a Bible, which he did, accompanying the gift with an appropriate address, which I presume will be published. Lewis H. Webb, in behalf of the Order, arose and responded in a very pretty style, returning its thanks to the ladies, and connecting them with all benevolent and humane enterprises, in a manner which touched their eyes, their heads, their hearts. At the conclusion of this beautiful ceremony—the presentation and reception of the Bible—which was emphatically called by Mr. Leak "Heaven's first BEST gift to man," an address to the Division and the citizens generally was pronounced by Francis A. Terry.

I write in much haste, as our mails are so arranged that unless this goes *now* it will not reach you in time for next week's issue.

Truly yours, DOMINO SAMPSON.

The London papers by the last packet, announce the arrival at Liverpool, on his way to the United States, of the Hon. A. P. Bagby, late Minister for the United States to Russia.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1849.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Good News from the Third District!—We learn by letters from Albemarle, and other parts of this strong Whig District, that the difficulties which have existed for some months past, and which threatened the loss of a Whig Congressman, have been happily removed, by the nomination of the

Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY,

and the concurrence in that nomination of the friends of the other candidates. This is a more favorable result than we had been led to anticipate, from previous letters, and it merits the hearty congratulations of the Whigs everywhere, in and out of the District. We tender ours to the sterling Whigs of the District; and our thanks especially to Gen Dockery and his friends, (who doubtless acted with his approbation.)

Of the nominee, it is needless to speak. All know Edmund Deberry, and all concede to him the qualities of intelligence and integrity which fit him for the station, or for any station within the gift of his fellow-citizens. His election is of course certain. Capt. Green W. Caldwell may as well "come down," without waiting to be beaten.

We have no detailed account of the proceedings of the Convention, which met at Albemarle on the 4th. There were a great many Delegates, from all the counties except Lincoln. It was determined that each county should give one vote for every 100 Whig votes at the last Governor's election. There were consequently 51 votes cast. A silent balloting was had, without any person being put in nomination; and on counting the votes it appeared that

Hon. Edmund Deberry had	27 votes;	
Alexander Little, Esq.	13	"
Gen. Alfred Dockery,	11	"

Mr. Deberry was thereupon declared to be duly nominated; and the friends of Gen. Dockery came forward and pledged themselves to support the nominee. The other Whig candidates and their friends had previously made the same pledge.—One of our letters says, "The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. We now consider the District safe."

We learn that Mr. Deberry has accepted the nomination, though he had retired from public life, with no intention to be again a candidate.

Appointment Declined.—Wm. H. Haigh, Esq. of this place, has declined to accept the appointment tendered to him by President Taylor, of U. S. District Attorney for North Carolina.

The appointment was unsolicited, either by Mr. Haigh or any of his friends; and has been respectfully declined for personal reasons not necessary to be stated.

Appointments.—Mr. Harvey Leete has been elected Teller, and Mr. Wm. G. Matthews Clerk, in the Bank of Fayetteville, which will commence operations in a few days.

And Mr. Samuel W. Tillinghast has been elected Treasurer, and Mr. John M. Rose Clerk, to the Plank Road Company.

Cincinnati, July 5.

HON. HENRY CLAY ATTACKED WITH CHOLERA.

The Hon. Henry Clay was attacked with cholera on Tuesday last, but nothing has since been heard of his condition, and there is great anxiety expressed by the community to know the result.

The 73d Anniversary.—The 4th of July was celebrated in this place according to time-honored custom,—Morning, mid-day, and evening salutes, Military Parades, a Procession, Reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an Oration. The evening being closed by the customary Pyrotechnic display at the U. S. Arsenal.

The declaration was well read by Mr. Samuel J. Hinsdale; and the Oration of Ralph P. Buxton, Esq. is spoken of, on all hands, as admirably appropriate to the occasion. A brief review of the causes which led to the Revolution, and of the noble services and sacrifices of those who conducted it to a glorious result, was followed by sound and sensible reflections on the nature of our admirable institutions.

A collection, (to what amount we have not learned,) was taken up in aid of the National Monument, in memory of Washington, now in process of erection at Washington city.

The services were opened and closed by Prayer and Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Purifoy, of the Baptist Church.

We regret to state that three painful accidents occurred during the day, to mar its pleasures. Mr. John New lost his hand, and was otherwise seriously injured, by the premature discharge of a cannon, which he was assisting to load. Mr. John Wilkinson, of the Independent Company, had a finger lacerated, and narrowly escaped more serious injury, by the accidental discharge of his musket whilst loading it in the ranks. And Mr. A. McMillan, of this county, was thrown from a gig upon his head, and severely stunned.

Eulogy on Mr. Polk.—According to previous appointment, a very large assemblage of our citizens united on Saturday last in paying respect to the memory of the late Ex-President. The Procession consisted of the two Military Companies, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Temperance Societies, and citizens. A large number of Ladies also attended. The Hon. James C. Dobbin delivered the Eulogy.

The Cholera.—Very little change since our last in the progress of the disease, except at Nashville, where it is stated to have almost disappeared.

At New York, on Tuesday the 3d, 54 cases, 26 deaths. 4th, 84 cases, 27 deaths. 5th, 64 cases, 26 deaths. 6th, 71 cases, 28 deaths. 7th, 67 cases, 22 deaths.

At Philadelphia, on the 3d, 66 cases, 21 deaths. 4th, 47 cases, 27 deaths. 5th, 53 cases, 19 deaths. 6th, 34 cases, 12 deaths. 7th, 40 cases, 9 deaths.

At Baltimore, no case is yet reported.

At Washington city, from the 25th to 4th inst. 13 cases, 7 deaths.

At Richmond, for two days ending the 5th, 27 cases, 11 deaths.

At Petersburg, the disease has materially subsided.

On the plantation of Mr. Hill Carter, on James River, 15 of Mr. Carter's slaves died between the 28th and 2d

At Cincinnati, the deaths were about 180 each day, of which about 130 are by cholera. At the latest dates, however, the deaths were 148, of which 91 by cholera.

At St. Louis, about 130 deaths each day, upwards of 100 of which of cholera In five weeks, 2,656 deaths, of which 2,004 by cholera.

Death of a Venerable Couple.—The father of Hon. John Y. Mason, late Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence in Greensville county, Virginia, on the 27th May last, in the 80th year of his age; and the mother on the 22d June, in the 76th year of her age. They had been married 57 years.

Dividends.—The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months.

The Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Roanoke Navigation Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

A good thing, well done.—We think that there are but few of our readers who will not agree with us, that the Recommendation below is as appropriate, as the language in which it is made is beautiful:—

A RECOMMENDATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a People whose reliance has ever been in His protection should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupation, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

Political Turn-Coats.—In an article of more pith than is usually found in that paper, the last North Carolinian has a very broad insinuation against the integrity of Mr. Reid's motives in "leaving the Whig party, and turning democrat,"—some twelve or fifteen years ago, we believe.—This has suggested a few reflections, not intended to bear upon the present canvass, (in which we mean to take no part.)

It has become quite common, of late years, to see young and aspiring gentlemen, whose education, habits, associations, connections, and above all, *principles*, led them naturally into the ranks of the Whig party, suddenly become ranting Locofocos, in the bosom of which party they are cherished as brilliant stars, promoted to the leaderships, and rewarded with the honors and emoluments which the party, individually and collectively, takes especial care to bestow upon renegades. In such cases we cannot but have our own thoughts, though it be uncharitable to entertain, and improper to express them. These gentlemen *may be* perfectly honest in thus wheeling about. If so, they have the approbation of their own consciences, and may well defy the indignation of Whigs and the (sometimes smothered) contempt of their new associates. The insinuation in the Carolinian, however, is an evidence, that whether the change be honest or not, no lapse of time, no party services, or party ties, will bar the imputation of its baseness, should the occasion seem to justify it, even from those who have profited by the insinuated treachery.

The public can understand and appreciate a conviction which forces a man to abandon a majority party, and connect himself with the minority. There are patriotism, honesty, unselfishness, written upon the very face of the act. They can likewise appreciate the motives of him who goes over from the minority to the majority, provided he does not enter into the scramble for the loaves and fishes. In each of these cases, the man is to be honored, for breaking through party ties for the sake of his country. Of such changes there are too few. Men abound, who live on, year after year, voting and acting with a party which in their souls they believe to be wrong and corrupt. All this is owing to the want of a proper discrimination between the office-hunting and pelf-coveting demagogue, who goes for "the spoils," and the honest man who goes for the good of his country. The former is an object of loathing and contempt to the public, and most of all to himself, however he may endeavor to hide it from them and from himself.

The evil evidently grows out of the prurient desire for office and distinction, which seems to possess the young men of the country. They have no sooner left school or college, than they begin to calculate the extent of their family connection, or of their "gift of the gab," or any other circumstance which may enable them to get a seat in the House of Commons, or an office of some kind, by which they may live upon the public. Their education has been defective in its most essential feature. They have not, in the language of the poet, learned

———"to *labor* and to *wait*."

If, being a Whig, they find older and abler leaders in that party than themselves, who overshadow them, and cast far into the future their prospect of promotion, they chafe, and fret, and despair; and unless they be honest, and firm, they sacrifice principle, self-respect, the public respect, conscience itself, for a miserable mess of pottage, which never satisfies him who purchases it at such a cost.

Information Wanted.—We would ask the *Fayetteville Observer* for a little light upon a matter which has puzzled us considerably. It is this:—The Observer of Tuesday, the 26th ult., announced Mr. Reid as a candidate for Congress in this district, upon the authority, as it stated, of a bill which had been issued from the Carolinian office, on the day previous. Did that bill announce Mr. Reid as a candidate, or did it merely say that he would address his fellow-citizens at certain points without stating any particular object? We ask this question because we have been assured upon unquestionable authority, that the bill upon its face said nothing about Mr. Reid's being a candidate for Congress, and we want to know, how, upon the authority of that bill, the Observer came to make the announcement which it did, especially as it says it knew nothing more about the matter than it derived from that source.

Wilmington Journal.

We would be exceedingly obliged to the Journal if it would state *correctly* what we say, when it pretends to quote from this paper. The above is a falsification of our language. The allusion we made on the 26th ult. to the handbill, was, simply, that it notified the people that Mr. Reid would speak at certain specified places and times. The *fact* that he was a candidate was derived from many persons, though not directly from Mr. Reid or his handbill. It was common talk; and, Mr. Reid being in town, and having made appointments to speak, there could be no doubt that rumor stated correctly the object. We have nowhere said, that "we knew nothing more about the matter than we derived from that handbill." We did say, and now repeat it, that we "knew nothing of the causes which have induced Mr. Reid to take the field."

The Journal's attempt, by careful suppression of one fact, and by falsifying others, to identify Mr. Reid *in any way* with this paper, may be very artful, and may accomplish the purpose intended, of injuring a member of the Journal's own party, among the blind readers of that paper only. But we must be permitted to say, that it is a trick as contemptible in design as it is false in fact, and unworthy in manner of execution.

***Mr. Calhoun's Reply to Mr. Benton.*—** **The Pendleton Messenger says:**

"We have received a communication from Mr. Calhoun, in relation to Col. Benton's late speech at Independence, Missouri, which will appear in our next paper."

It will be looked for with great interest.

The Raleigh Register.—Seaton Gales, Esq. having purchased this long-established and flourishing Journal, has issued the following Address and Prospectus:—

TO OUR PATRONS.

Having purchased the entire Establishment of the Raleigh Register, we this day enter upon the continued discharge of our duties as its sole Proprietor. In so doing, we experience a gratification at being thus enabled to follow in the immediate footsteps of those, under whose auspices our journal has been conducted for more than half a century, which words are inadequate to measure, and which, we flatter ourselves, will be entered into by those who have clung to the "Register" through many of the mutations of time and caprices of fortune. Called most unexpectedly, and under circumstances of an extremely painful nature, to the Editorial helm, we have endeavored to perform our part acceptably. How far success has crowned our efforts, we leave others to judge; while *we* may only renew our promises as to the future. Having every incentive to active exertion before us—the consciousness of a just and glorious cause, the cheering approbation of kind friends, the sure reward that always awaits industry and merit, the memory of those who have gone before us, and the generous emulation of the age—our readers may rest assured that we shall neither be wanting in our duty to them nor to ourselves

In closing the few remarks suggested on the present occasion, we respectfully salute our patrons, and with a full appreciation of the forbearance they have manifested in our behalf, gratefully acknowledge their encouragement to our labors of the past year. We have it in contemplation shortly to enlarge considerably the dimensions of our sheet, and greatly to increase the facilities of our Office. This will require no small outlay of money, and may we not depend upon the assistance of our friends for remuneration, in the way of accessions to our list? What say they? Let them procure us a few hundred new subscribers, and we will present them with a sheet that shall not be surpassed any where.

Prospectus for enlarging and otherwise improving the Raleigh Register.

This long established Whig Journal, having passed permanently into the hands of the present Editor, he has determined (provided sufficient encouragement be given) upon so enlarging its dimensions, as to make it contain nearly Eight columns more matter than it now does, and upon improving its appearance in such manner as to make it one of the largest and handsomest Sheets in the South!

To effect this object, it will require a considerable expenditure in the purchase of a new Press, new Type, and other necessary materials; and as we do not intend making any advance upon the present rates of subscription, we shall have to rely solely for remuneration upon accessions to our list. We have issued this Prospectus with a view to the attainment of this object; and it is desired that our friends will exert themselves in procuring us subscriptions.

TERMS.

For the Semi-Weekly,	$5, or $4 50,	in advance.
" Weekly,	$3, or $2 50,	"

Will our brethren of the Press oblige us, by giving the above Prospectus an insertion?

The 8th District.—The Whigs of the 8th District are amusing themselves at the expense of the Locofoco candidate, Mr. Lane, who makes it a matter of *boast* that he never had but $21 worth of Education. The following are specimens of the squibs which appear in the North State Whig:—

Important from Oregon, by way of Wayne County.—The Locofoco candidate for Congress in this district, in one of his "speeches" in Tyrrel communicated an important peice of information in relation to Oregon.

"Oregon," said he, "abounds in agriculturals, minerals, and *pastorals*."

"*Temperature.*"—Mr. Lane's great objection to running for Congress against Mr. Stanly, as he stated in Tyrrel on hearing that Mr. S. was the nominee, is, that Mr. Stanly's "*temperature* is too warm!"

A Cure for the California Fever.—The Raleigh Times tells the following good story, with a good moral:—

"We have heard of a young gentleman not far off, whose fancy was temporarily heated by visions of gold, and was cured in this wise. After repeated attempts to dissuade the youth from his wild notions in vain, his father suggested that in the mines he would have no slaves to do his labor—neither could he procure the labor of others on hire, where each was free to dig for himself; that he would be obliged to work with his own hands from sun to sun, allowing an hour for breakfast and another for dinner. The young man agreed to all this and said he could stand it for the amount of gold he would get—"And how much, says the father, could you make in a day, with such delving in the California mines?" "Why, Twenty Dollars" "And could you afford to work thus for $20 per day?" "Certainly." "Well," says the old gentleman, "I wish a pit dug back of that old oak, and you can go to work on these terms." The young Californian begun next day. As the sun rose over the tree-tops it found him tossing out gravel like a bog-trotter. And as that luminary sunk in the west, the first day that ever that young man spent in labor was closed. He was awfully tired, of course, but he thought of *Twenty Dollars per day*, and took courage. The second day's labor was fairly performed as was the first; but it was too much for one who had been reared so delicately. This working all day long was not what it is cracked up to be, even if it is for Twenty Dollars a day. So he called upon the old man for his Forty Dollars, which was punctually forked over—and he has neither touched a spade since, or spoken of Gold-digging in California."

California Gold.—The Philadelphia Bulletin learns at the Mint, that within a small fraction of two millions of dollars in California gold has been received at that institution.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Sylvester Brown, Collector of the Customs, Washington, North Carolina, *vice* James H. Hatton, removed.

Dull Times in New York.—**Business and amusement in the city of New York are at a low ebb. A great many of the citizens have gone on their usual summer excursions, and the cholera panic keeps away strangers. A letter from New York to the Boston Mail thus describes the deserted appearance of the city:**

"You never saw 'York' look so dull and dead, quiet and still, in your life. I'll bet a fourpence I never did. Instead of that eternal flow and rush of people along Broadway, Nassau and Chatham streets, peculiar to this great city, the streets are quiet and empty. The omnibusses roll slowly and emptily along; a few stragglers bedeck the streets and the mobs or clusters of strangers and loafers, that usually hang about the hotel windows and steps, and fronts of the groggeries, are nowhere. The hotels are doing a *smashing business* in reality, for they are deserted; the long row of dinner plates find few to turn them over, and the cutlery does not require much friction to keep it polished up.—Landlords look aghast, and they scratch their heads and keep awake at night planning how they'll raise the pewter for the next quarter day, and pay of the gangs of idle servants, and clear the butchers and bakers accounts. This is a sad time for Gotham landlords, market folks and Peter Funks."

A Disinfectant.—**Mr. S. L. Berry, who lives in the Southern end of the city, mentions to us a disinfectant which he has used in his house with the best effect.—He beats a piece of sheet iron, and on this drops a very small quantity of *tar*. The fume pervades, at once, the whole tenement. Mr. B.'s house has been free from sickness since the use of means as above, while some of his neighbors have suffered to a fearful degree.—*St. Louis Reveille.***

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer *Canada*, from Liverpool, with advices to the 23d ultimo, arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening.

There appears to be no news of consequence from England. We subjoin the telegraphic reports of events in France, Italy, and Germany:

FRANCE.

The attempted insurrection in Paris has been followed by a more formidable resistance to the laws at Lyons, where a serious engagement took place in the streets between the troops and the mob, in the course of which a considerable number of lives were lost on both sides. Barricades were thrown up, which were not taken until battered down by cannon. Telegraphic despatches, however, announce that the insurgents had been completely routed, the streets cleared, and the city restored to tranquility. There were upwards of fifty thousand troops in and around Lyons, and no apprehension of any further disturbance.

Great excitement existed in different places, rendering it evident that the conspiracy of the Red Republicans of Paris extended to every town in France.

An attempt was made to get up a disturbance at Marseilles, but it totally failed. One regiment of cavalry put all right without striking a blow.

At the latest date all was tranquil at Paris. Ledru Rollin had not been arrested. The Cholera was rapidly declining.

Rome.—On the 11th, a summons to surrender from Gen. Oudinot having been declined, the French effected a breach in the walls, and some of their troops entered the city. This report led to the belief that the struggle was over, but it appears that on the 12th Gen. Oudinot issued a letter to the Triumvirs, making a last appeal to them, and endeavoring to throw upon them the responsibility of the lives lost and blood spilt in the event of a refusal.

Up to the evening of the 21st ultimo no news had been received in Paris of the entry of the French army into Rome. Gen. Oudinot was not expected to make a general attack before the 16th or 17th, when the news of the failure of the conspiracy of the 13th in France would reach that place, and probably induce the Triumvirs to capitulate.

The London Globe of the 22d expresses it as the general opinion that the Telegraph would the next day announce the capitulation of Rome.

The Gazette of Lyons, of the 20th states that a Telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, received just as they were going to press, announces the entry of the French into Rome.

It was reported that a messenger had arrived at Paris from Gaeta, bearing important despatches for the French Government, and an autograph letter from the Pope to Louis Napoleon expressing his regret at the bombardment of Rome.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

The London Globe of the 22d has intelligence to the 16th of June, giving accounts of a tremendous encounter with the Hungarians. The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completely defeated and left 23,000 killed upon the field. The battle took place on a large plain between Raab and Reisleburg, and lasted sixty-four hours. The Magyar loss, it is stated, was about 8,000 men.

FROM CHINA.

Contrary to expectation, the Emperor of China has refused to open the trade of Canton to the British upon the terms of co-existing treaties. This demonstration will probably give rise to very serious occurrences, as the British Government will, no doubt, insist upon their rights.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—June 23.

Cotton.—The market during the week has been steady, and increasingly confident. Fair Upland has been selling at 4⅝d.; Mobile 4¾; Orleans 5d.; good ordinary to middling of each of these descriptions being 1-16 to ⅛d. higher.

Breadstuffs.—In the Corn Market there has been more doing, with a slight improvement in prices.

Directions for Cholera.—**Dr. A. L. Cox, a distinguished physician of New York, closes a treatise on Cholera with the following directions for its treatment:**

Directions for treatment in the absence of a Physician.—In order to serve as some guide in the absence of a physician, it will be well to recapitulate and to divide the disease into several stages, briefly stating the several treatments in each.

1. First we have what might be considered strictly the incipient stage. This stage is often unnoticed, or perhaps does not always occur, but it most generally happens, and is characterized by loss of appetite, nausea, slight disturbance in the bowels, feebleness of the muscles, and languor.—Here the remedy is,

1st. Rest in the horizontal position if possible.

2d. The use of cordials, such as eight drops of spirits of camphor, or a table spoonful of brandy with water, as a medicine only, and not to be retained afterwards as a diet drink, and great care to avoid all improper articles of diet, and all exposure of the person to irregularities of temperature.

II. Then the stage of diarrhœa comes on, without pain, and is marked by its insidiousness only. The remedies are—

1st. Rest on the back.

2d. The use of a suppository of opium, consisting of one grain, which is calculated only for the beginning of the diarrhœa, and in this is often sufficient to arrest the disorder without further activity in the treatment.

3d. In addition, the patient should use camphor or brandy, as before directed, ether ammonia, or other cordials.

III. The next stage may be regarded as the advanced period of the diarrhœa, when the fæcal contents of the bowels having passed off, there is simply the discharge of rice-water. This is the immediate precursor of collapse. The remedy here must be more potent than in the former cases.

1st. Rest in the horizontal posture.

2d. An injection of from two to four tea-spoonfuls of laudanum, to be instantly repeated if the first does not remain. This frequently closes the bowels for a period of from three to five days. If at this moment, before collapse takes place, you can succeed in arresting the discharge from the bowels, the patient is safe. If not, he will assuredly die.

3d. The next object is to restore the fluid to the blood. If nausea or vomiting prevail, the best remedy is ice or ice-water. Chicken tea and other drinks should be freely used.

4th. The cordials are then of importance.—Brandy and camphor are all important, but nothing without opium can be relied on.

IV. When collapse has taken place, the same indications of treatment remain, but in a degree more urgent. The same treatment in larger quantities must be used. They will often be successful, and probably always, provided coagulation of the blood has not taken place. But in this case there is no possibility of recovery.

If the patient will implicitly obey these principal directions, there is positively no need to fear the pestilence, otherwise so fatal. The disease is a diarrhœa easily checked. Of this it is well to be afraid, even when unattended with pain. In its tendency it is fatal; but it is, perhaps, one of the easiest diseases to cure if it be subjected to proper and early treatment.

Effects of the Cholera.—**It cleans the streets, makes men temperate, reduces the price of strawberries, raises the price of beef, allows salad to go to seed, raises the price of lime and sulphur, thins the theatres, crowds the churches, opens the soda fountains, injures the hotels, benefits the doctors, gives oysters and lobsters a holiday, and furnishes editors with a topic to write about.—*N. Y. Mirror.***

A Sorely Afflicted Husband.—**We question whether a case of affliction has ever occurred similar to that of a man in Louisville, who, according to the Courier, lost his second wife by cholera on the 14th instant, his first wife having died of the same disease only a month previous.**

Sulphur.—**The Louisville Courier says that in that city, sulphur has proved utterly futile in real cholera.**

"ROTATION IN OFFICE."

We are requested to announce W. McL. McKAY as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the ensuing August election.

July 10, 1849. 75-tE

Greensborough.—The Board of Health of Greensborough officially announce that the Small Pox has disappeared, and from the precautions adopted, and the length of time since a case occurred, they feel warranted in saying that no new case is likely to occur.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. C. P. Jones, Mr. A. F. PAGE, of Wake county, to Miss KATE, eldest daughter of Mr. J. S. Raboteau, of this place.

In this county, recently, Mr. JOSEPH BARBER to Miss HELEN BUCKINGHAM, both of this place.

In Bladen county, on the 26th ult., Dr. NEILL GRAHAM to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of George Cromartie, Esq.

At St. David's Church, Cheraw, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Alex. Gregg, Col. MILFORD G. TARRH, to Miss VIRGINIA CAROLINA, daughter of the late John S. Stinemets, Esq., all of Cheraw.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. Barringer, HAMPTON LEGRAND, Esq. of Montgomery County, N. C. to Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of O. H. Spencer, Esq. of Chester District, S. C.

In Richmond county, on the 21st ult., by Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. OLIVER H. DOCKERY to MARTHA JANE, daughter of the late David Stanback.

In Montgomery county, on the 17th of May last, by M. B. McRae, Esq., Mr. NORMAN McDUFFIE, of Moore county, to Miss CATHARINE CHISHOLM, of Montgomery county, youngest daughter of Malcom Chisholm, dec'd.

In Thomas county, Ga., on the 21st of December last, Mr. THOMAS IRVAN to Miss MARTHA WYCHE, daughter of Thos. Wyche, Esq. On the 1st of January, Mr. JOHN DEACLE to Miss MAHALA HURST, daughter of Mr. John Hurst. Also, on the 10th of May, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL to Miss JULIA ANN JOHNSON, only daughter of the late Capt. Thos. Johnson.

DIED,

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. FAIRLEY, wife of John Fairley, of Richmond county, in the 61st year of her age.

Her illness was very brief, and the fatal issue sudden and unexpected. In the removal of this inestimable lady, death has invaded a peaceful and happy domestic sanctuary, and removed a beloved and an invaluable head, by which a void is felt which cannot be filled, and a chasm made that can never be repaired. In every station the deceased was an ornament; and in every relation an example. As a wife and mother, she was affectionate, faithful and judicious; as a mistress, kind and tender; and her loss to her mourning partner, her bereaved children, and sympathising domestics, will be long and deeply felt, as it must be sadly deplored.

Of the extensive revival of religion of 1800, the deceased became a genuine subject, and formed a connection with the Presbyterian Church at Laurel Hill, of which she continued to be an ornament to the day of her death. She was one of those few persons, who though naturally retiring, yet combined in fair proportion those virtues and graces, that adorn her sex To superior discrimination and mature judgment, was happily combined social cheerfulness and untiring zeal in the discharge of all her duties of a domestic and religious nature. Rarely could be found blended in one person so many excellencies and in any individual, their development from early life so regular and progressive. But while to all human appearance in the vigor of her powers and in the zenith of her usefulness, it has pleased an all wise God, to call her home to himself, to remove her from the midst of her family and friends on earth, to a blissful and happy immortality above. At the time of her death, she was with her partner and bosom companion, in Chesterfield District, S. C., about sixty miles from her native residence, where with him, she expected to remain until the annual sacrament of her own church, where she anticipated Communion with her Divine Redeemer, and the hope of meeting a large circle of friends. But she is no more, the fact that she terminated her earthly pilgrimage far from the bosom of her family and relatives, causes the stroke to descend upon them more heavily, and upon the whole community and church, of which she was such an ornament. But the reflection is animating, that while they sorrow, it is not as those without hope.—[*Communicated.*

N. C. Argus please copy.

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., after an illness of about twenty-four hours only, REASON AUTRY, leaving a devoted wife, six dutiful children, the most of which are small, and a large number of friends and relations to mourn a loss which never can be replaced.

In Anson county, on the 26th ult., YOUNG ALLEN, Esq.

In Richmond county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. CALVIN McARTHUR, a worthy and respectable citizen.

Near Troy, Montgomery county, on the 12th ultimo, after a long illness, Miss MARY BLEDSOE, aged 55 years, for 30 years past a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

In Charlotte, on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. MARY AMANDA SPRINGS, wife of Leroy Springs, Esq., in the 33d year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—July 10.

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced, and sells at 7 to 7¼. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 4¼ to 4¾. Bacon 7 to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8, market well supplied; prices without change. Corn 55 to 60; fair supply. Fayetteville Flour 5 60 to 5 50; very scarce. No change in price. Lard 7 to 8½; fair supply. Lumber—Flooring Boards 7 75 to 8 50, Wide 5 00, Scantling 3 50; no sales of River Lumber. Timber—Mill 2 75 to 5 50, Shipping Timber 7 00 to 10 00. Turpentine—2 10 to 2 15, Virgin 2 50 to 2 70, Hard 1 10. Spirits 22.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6 to 7¼. Corn 59 to 56, Bacon 6 to 6½. Flour 5 to 5 50.

At New York, fair Uplands 8½ to 8¾. Flour 4 50 to 5. Corn 54 to 59.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 3.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for C T Haigh & Son, J & R Lindsey, Hall & Hall, J D Starr, Murchison, Reid & Co, G Womack, T S Lutterloh, M L & R J Holmes, Tyson & Person, Richmond Co, J & F Garret, Brown & James, J Worth, J & T Waddill, W H Bayne, D & W McLaurin, D Johnson.

July 8.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for G & H McMillan, Watts & Reynolds, A Hunt, J A Wierman, Island Ford Co, J Worth, T T Hunt, Cedar Falls Co, F & H Frieze, C Stauber, W J McConnell, Coffin & Worth, N P Liles, Lash & Brothers, Murchison, Reid & Co, Randolph Co, H L Myrover & Co, L F Carr, Brown & Elliot, Mickle & Ashe, C H Dowd, C T Haigh & Son, Rowan Factory, C P Mallett, A Lawrence, J & T Waddill, Shelly & Fields, D Gee, N King & Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, G Makepeace.

July 9.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for H Branson & Son, W McIntyre, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, C T Haigh & Son, Cook & Powell, Ray & Pearce, A C Simpson, Miss S Mallett, D Johnson, Bank of Fayetteville, G M Brazier, A J Hill, Rev G Morgan, E McQueen, Cane Creek Co, Dr J Galloway, C H Vanclerk, and Jenkins & Roberts.

PORK FOR CASH.

W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,

10 bbls. MESS PORK.
10 bbls. PRIME PORK.

July 10. 75-3wpd

NOTICE.

Two Notes made by Hardy Barnes, say one payable to A. Smith & Son, for thirty-eight dollars and forty cents, and dated June 13, 1848; the other for twenty-eight dollars, payable to Alva Smith & Co., and dated June 18th, 1849—lost about a week back, and supposed to have been dropped in some Store on Hay street. Any person having found them will confer a favor by handing them to Cook & Powell.

July 10, 1849. 75-3w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing in the name of Gainey & Hawley, was dissolved by mutual consent, on Tuesday the 3d July. A. Gainey is authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

A. GAINEY.
J. H. HAWLEY.

July 9th, 1849. 1w

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 29—Schrs Urania and E S Powell from New York, Martha Ann from Lockwood's Folly. July 2—Schrs L P Smith from New York, J P Brown from Philadelphia, Pearl and Albion from Onslow county. 3—Brig Hellvellyn from Boston; Schrs Thorn and Jonas Smith from New York, Cabot from Boston. 4—Brigs Elen Maria from Boston, Sophia from New York, Calender from Newport, R. I. 5—Brig Maria from Bristol, R. I.

25 BARRELS New Orleans MOLASSES, 12 boxes English Dairy Cheese.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 10, 1849. 75-3w

A SCHOOL WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, prepared to furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship, wishes to take a School.

All necessary information can be obtained by addressing Rev. Daniel Johnson, Principal of the Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville.

July 9, 1849. 75-3w

Manufactured Tobacco.

JUST received, 20 boxes of those superior brands, "Christian," "Layton," and "Davis."

For sale by COOK & POWELL.

July 10, 1849. 75-3w

Sulphur and Charcoal Pills,

PREPARED according to the recipe of Doct. Byrd, of Chicago, by

S. J. HINSDALE, Apothecary.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1849. 75-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce J. B. McCALLUM as a Candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Robeson county.

July 5, 1849. 75tE

VALUABLE LAND, &c. FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his present business, offers for sale the following property:

1263 ACRES OF LAND, lying on McPherson's Creek, six miles north of Fayetteville, and two miles from Cape Fear River, on which there is a new dwelling and all the necessary out houses; a new Saw Mill, and all the utensils for a Grist. There are on said land 24,000 Turpentine boxes.

—ALSO—

Three likely young Mules; one road wagon; one timber wagon; one 1 horse wagon; one 2 horse carriage, nearly new; one set Blacksmith's Tools; one Cooper's do; one Carpenter's do.

Terms liberal. WM. R. BOLTON.

July 9, 1849. 75-6w

Equity Sale in Chatham.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, at March Term 1849, I shall expose for sale, in the town of Pittsboro', on Wednesday the 15th of August, being the week of August County Court of Chatham, the following Property of the Estate of the late Joseph Ramsey, deceased:—

One tract of Land lying near the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lands of Mrs. C. O. Horne, G. R. Griffith and others, and containing 128 acres, (a part of which, however, has been laid off as Dower by order of the County Court.)

Also, an undivided third part of a lot in the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lots of J. H. Haughton and Mrs. M. Stedman, and containing one-half of an acre.

Also, the following parcels of Land, lots in the town of Pittsborough, viz: No. 55 (except the part conveyed to Columbus Lodge, No. 102.) No. 30 (except the part thereof now owned by Charles Manly.) No. 28; No. 29, and No. 35, as they are known in the plan of said town, and containing one-half of an acre each.

I will also, on the 18th of August, being Saturday of the same week, expose for sale at Ramsey's Mills, on Rocky River, by virtue of said Decree, the following Property:

One tract of Land lying on the North side of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of John Burke and others, containing 323 acres, and known as the Roe place.

One other tract, lying on Harland's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jane May, Everett Fooshee and others, containing 474 acres.

One other tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Cornelius Womble and others, and containing 269 acres, and upon which there is an elegant Merchant Mill situate on the River, and supposed to be as valuable as any property of the kind in the upper country.

The whole of this last described property is not more than six or seven miles from Deep River and the *Coal Region*, at the well known Coal Mine of John Haughton, Esq.

Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers entering into bond with approved sureties.

MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

July 2, 1849. 75ts

NOTICE.

ON the 9th day of August next, I will offer to sell to the highest bidder at my dwelling house in Robeson County, on the Little Marsh, 340 acres of Land; some 70 or 80 acres cleared, the most of which is fresh, well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton, and well timbered. Also, at the same time and place, I will sell 275 Acres near Rockfish, valuable for Tar, Turpentine and Timber. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JORDAN H. COBB.

July 7, 1849. 75-3w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1849:—

Mike Allen, W H Allen, Wiley Atkinson.

Isham Blake, Arch'd Buie, Jacob Beasley, Henry Bagwell, W F Blackwell, Leneas Bass.

Isabella Cameron, Sarah Ann Cameron, John S Calder, Eliz'th A Colvin, Christian D Campbell, D Clewell, J R Church, L L Curry, Chas Colvin.

Kineon Davis, Wm Davis, Olin Daniel.

W P Eppes, Susannah Edwards, Joseph Essick.

Mrs Frazier, Elijah Fisher, Wilson Faircloth.

Garret Godwin, Wm Groves, Olen Godwin, Sam'l Gilmore, D J Grantham, John Goodrich.

John Hair, Joseph Howell, Dan'l Horn, Thomas Hendricks, Francis Hornbuckle.

Rev. R Jacks, Jas Johnson.

Mary Kilian, W J Kelly, W R Knight, R W Kindley.

Patience Lucas, Curtiss Lee, Lewis Lilly, Hugh Leslie.

Melinger & Markward, Nancy Morgan, Morgan & Neill, Matthew Murphy, Henry Mermerleet, Thomas F Morris, Martha S Meshaw, Mrs Neill Monroe, John Mosby, A E McKay, Hugh McPherson, Antery & McLaurin, C M T MacAnly, John McLaurin, Catherine McPherson, Alexander McKeathan, Duncan McIntire, Neill McLean, Miss Ann McIver, James F McKay, John McLelland, George L McKay, Mary McNeill, John McKethan.

Calvin Price, Wm Page, James G Prescot, Jefferson Philips, Mrs T L Proctor, Nicholas Perry, Hugh M Peters, James Page, Gilbert Priest.

Ezekel T Richarson, P P Rollins, Wm Rasbury, Jesse Richmond, Gipson Rollins, Angus Ray, Anna Richason, Daniel Ray.

Miss Mary Steward, Hardy Spencer, Wm Smith, Eliza'th Spencer, Mr D Stricland, Wm Shaw.

Dr J M Turner.

John A Wicker, Samuel West, Elizabeth Wilson, Levi Williams, Maria Wile, Burrell Wilson, William M Williams, Washington Worrell, Wm Willis.

JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

75

FROM OLD VIRGINIA AGAIN.

Albemarle co., Va., March 21, 1847.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating to you my experience in the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I own a very valuable negro girl who was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs, which brought her in appearance to the brink of the grave. I consulted some of our best physicians, who pronounced her case incurable, or that they could do no more for her. I tried many remedies, but none did any good. I saw some account of Wistar's Balsam, and thought I would try it, but had little faith in it. I procured a bottle, which was administered according to directions, and I saw she began to mend; and before the first bottle was gone she was up. I procured a second and she took that, and now she is, I think, *cured*, or nearly so. She attends to her daily labor, and I hear no complaints from her.

R. L. JEFFERSON.

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; and by Dr. A. Malloy, Cheraw, S. C.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber will be pleased to settle accounts, during this month, with all indebted to him, or to whom he is indebted.

E. J. HALE.

July 1849.

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would, *Freight or Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a **reduction** upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent.; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up—"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not failing off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine tree is more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

An entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately over the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is able to do—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their objection is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or hair by the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be fixed to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several eminent gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still were it pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 13, 1843. 34-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its *first* President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at *all* times sustained the highest character for the *prudence* of its management, and for the *liberality* with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Natmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

19 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are,

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety.

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker*,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place: all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!!
BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

NEW BOOKS.

DUTIES of Attorneys, by Samuel Warren; Hannah More's complete Works; Roland Cashel, by Lever; Vanity Fair; The Prince, by Cockton; Liddell's & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge; Manning's Sermons; Mills' System of Logic; Meigs's Treatise on Obstetrics; Mitchell on Fevers; Letter and Note Envelopes, &c., &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

ICE FOR SALE.
Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had every day until 2 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person st.) where a supply will be kept on hand. As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.

CHAS. GODDARD, Super'dt.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common Flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, 'Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

WRIGHT'S INDIAN Vegetable PILLS

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches;)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville,
March 27, 1849. 61-tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT.

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR
Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.
June 11, 1849. 71-tf

TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least 10,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts [illegible] which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully. Very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females,* &c., &c., and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—who, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla will rectify this. It is peculiarly adapted to children of slender constitutions, and when diluted with water, it is a delightful beverage, and children love it dearly. It will prevent and cure the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. We trust there is no father or mother who is so penurious or inhuman as to deprive their children for a dollar, of this invaluable remedy, which will certainly restore them to health.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Notice of Removal.—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on the 12th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Engineer, and finally locating the Road.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, President.
June 11, 1849. 71-tm

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*
Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
May 20, 1849. 68tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1849.

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 21, 1848. 45tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 18, 1848. 56tf

REMOVAL.
Mrs. E. WALTON,
MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER.

HAS received, and will open the 22d instant, next door below that lately occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son, Green street, her

Spring and Summer Millinery,

Including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality, Gossamer Bonnets, Black and Drab Straws, and other fashionable Bonnets of various kinds.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

March 19, 1849. 59-4m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848 38-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 49